

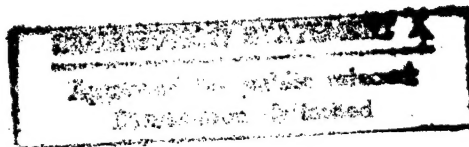
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# Vietnam Report

No. 2368



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2 June 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2368

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITARY REGION 9 TAKES STEPS TO DISCIPLINE, MOTIVATE YOUNG SOLDIERS

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 7-8, 11

[Article by Senior Colonel Pham Van Boi, Head of the Political Department of Military Region 9: "Initial Steps in Steeling Young Soldiers in Military Region 9"]

[Text] The Mekong Delta is the area of operations of Military Region 9. That area has the greatest agricultural production potential in our country. Its people have a tradition of resolute revolutionary activity and diligent labor. They are a very rich source of youths to supplement the army and participate in the enterprise of economic and cultural development and socialist transformation and construction.

During the past several years troop recruitment in the Mekong Delta provinces has been carried out smoothly. Youths between 18 and 20 years of age have contributed positively to combat and combat-readiness to defend the homeland, to fulfilling our obligation to assist our friends, and to production labor. Many young soldiers have achieved outstanding accomplishments and have rapidly come of age. That is the most basic feature. But there are still many problems regarding the recruitment, turning over, and forging soldiers which must be posed, discussed, and resolved. Instances of some youths avoiding their obligations or, after they have entered the army, lacking consciousness of organization and discipline, etc., have caused some cadres in the Military Region to be reluctant to accept troops recently recruited in the Mekong Delta provinces, out of fear that they will adversely influence the organization, discipline, and accomplishments of the unit etc.

The Standing Committee of the Military Region Party Committee has concluded that that is a matter of special importance in the development of forces and the fulfillment of the Military Region's political missions, and that it is also closely related to the transformation and development of that rich delta area.

Therefore, we must first of all bring about a transformation in the consciousness of the cadres and men throughout the Military Zone with regard to the present situation and missions of our country's revolution, in order to enable everyone to be profoundly aware that the direct, immediate enemy is the Chinese expansionists. For a long period of time the entire nation will have to fulfill two strategic missions: carrying out socialist transformation while also strengthening our national defense forces in order to be prepared to fight to defend the socialist homeland. If that is to be achieved the Military Region must be fully responsible for forging and cultivating the young soldiers in the Mekong Delta.

As that problem was being urgently posed, the Fourth Party Congress came to a successful conclusion. There followed a political activity cycle on the youth work by the Political General Department which was expanded to the entire Military Region. The official documents and the speeches of the leaders of our Party and state point pointed out the basic viewpoints regarding the youth work during the phase of transition to socialism. The Party Committee of the Military Region arranged for the cadres, Party members, and Youth Union to study those documents.

The evaluation of youths was discussed very enthusiastically. A question that was posed was why some youths who are inducted and assigned to a unit that is engaged in combat or is producing in alkaline, marshy areas are not unstable, while others from the same group assigned to other places or activities with better conditions desert?

In addition to the common characteristics of youths throughout the country, it must also be realized that youths in the Mekong Delta grow up in an area with especially favorable natural conditions. There are plentiful agricultural products, fish, shrimp, and fruit are readily available, and it is very possible to eat one's fill of mangos. The free, individualistic way of life of individual peasants has permeated the young generation, and the educational level of youths is lower than in the other areas. That is not to mention the influences of neocolonialism. When they enter the army, some of them continue to carouse, their consciousness of organization and discipline is weak, and they always feel restrained. But in considering why such youths cannot be forged into good soldiers, we cannot only note the deficiencies of the masses without realizing the weaknesses and deficiencies in the organization and leadership work of the Party committee echelons and the negative effect of cadres and officers who are not exemplary.

In brief, we must have a scientific, comprehensive, and profound way of looking at things. We should go about things in the wrong way, which would lead to a negative, incorrect way of appraising the qualities of youth. Since the creation and strengthening of a new consciousness among the Party Committee echelons, cadres, and Party members in the Military Region, clear progress has been made in forging young soldiers. Let us take the results of the campaign for the entire Youth Union to participate in Party building to prove that observation: in 1978, only 80 youths in the Military Region were admitted into the Party, but in a 3-year period (1979-1981), more than 10,000 soldiers had that honor. The Party's leadership role in the Military Region was strengthened to an important degree.

Units which have strong movements and do a good job of forging soldiers know how to combine the teaching of ideals, dreams, and obligations with concern for the living conditions of the young soldiers.

The fighting strength of the army and the work of a unit depend, in the final analysis, on voluntariness in the acts of the soldiers. Young soldiers must be educated so that they can clearly understand the goals and ideals of combat, tied in with the dreams of youths and their noble obligation of defending and building the socialist homeland, so that they can be conscious of steeling themselves and striving to overcome all challenges. With regard to some youths in the Mekong Delta, that is something that is still very new. They must be educated from the very beginning, with regard to the most basic matters, so that they can gradually

improve themselves. Therefore, in addition to the basic training program the Military Region has arranged for the study of its glorious historical traditions. During the past 30 years the Military Region has had nearly 100 heroes and martyrs. Such outstanding people as Ho Thi Ky, Tran Hoang Na, etc., were youths. And it has confirmed that the people who will continue to build on and maintain those traditions, and inherit the combat ideals of those heroes and martyrs, will be the young generation of today.

The activity forms that are appropriate to youths have been expanded. The soldiers respond to many seminar and youth forum activities. In the course of opinion exchanges on "What is an attractive way of life?" and "What is a life of ideals?" youths reach the most correct conclusions.

Education not accompanied by concern for the youths' living conditions will lead to empty theory without any long-lasting results. Concern for the spiritual and material lives of the youths, at a time when many difficulties are being encountered in our country's economy and there are limited supplies for the troops, is a specific, permanent task in the units. Company 18 of Battalion 8 is a model in the Military Region in that regard.

Although it is now fulfilling a combat mission in a neighboring country, the company's Party chapter has led the unit in creating a rather well-rounded way of life. The company has a library of 160 good books, some of which were contributed by the men and some of which were bought by the unit. The unit provides books and pencils to poorly educated soldiers and teaches them academic subjects. One soldier whose family encountered difficulties was given 150 dong by the other members of the unit. The money for such activities is obtained from a fund of earnings from the unit's cultivation and animal husbandry activities. Initially the unit had to borrow 1,200 dong of capital, but a year later, when it sold its vegetables and meat, it took in more than 10,000 dong. It now has 500 chickens and ducks, a herd of hogs, and thousands of square meters of vegetable and subsidiary food crops that will soon be harvested. The members of the company live in harmony and comradeship, and the food it grows improves the daily diet of the men, who regard the unit as their home. Of course, no one deserts.

Many units in the Military Region are exchanging opinions and studying the experiences of Company 18.

The cultural and artistic activities, and the sports activities, of the Military Region have also been improved. For 3 consecutive years the Military Region has held competitions. This year nearly 1,000 people participated in the all-Military Region competition. That is not only an activity that satisfies the needs of youths but also manifests a collective spirit and the forging of organization and discipline by means of collective activities.

A task that has a very great effect on the steeling of young soldiers is bringing into play the youths' spirit of collective mastery in the various spheres of activity, especially in building a collective way of life and creating a work style that is wholesome, urgent, and appropriate to the requirements of the missions. It must be based on the viewpoint that the revolution is an undertaking of the masses under the leadership of the Party. The masses in the army are young soldiers.

They have initial perplexities, but they are people who are eager to learn, like things that are new, and are enthusiastic in activities. If well guided and organized, they are entirely capable of manifesting a spirit of collective mastership and gradually participating in managing the unit, and thereby becoming good soldiers and skilled commanders.

From the very beginning the Military Region pays much attention to the youths' collective lives. The command cadres and political cadres must, along with the Youth Union cadres, organize such activities, in the process of both guiding organization and gradually introducing and improving the ideological contents of the Youth Union's activities.

A year or two ago, many people were reluctant when it was decided to carry out a broad forum campaign among the youths in the Military Region. Now that form has become a well-liked, voluntary activity. Youths have taken the initiative in holding collective activities and they can resolve a number of weaknesses and deficiencies which cannot be resolved through the use of other means.

But the teaching of ideals and obligations to youths must be carried out earlier, more fully, and more profoundly. That process takes place in schools, families, and localities and is a task of the cultural and educational sectors and of the revolutionary mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the political organization of youths. The army strengthens, maintains, and develops, while also guiding youths in fulfilling their obligations. For that reason, the cooperation between the Military Region and the sectors and localities in its area of operations, and especially between the Youth Union organization in the army and the provincial Youth Union chapters, must be tighter. The Military Region plans to hold a "Congress of Young Determined-to-Win Soldiers" to encourage the exchange of opinions and tighten the relationship between the Youth Union organization in the army and the localities at the end of 1981.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### FUNCTIONS OF HANOI SUBWARD SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Tuong: "The Present Organization and Activities of the Subward Forces Defending the Security of the Homeland"]

[Text] How many organizations are there?

For more than 20 years now it has been noted that in Hanoi there are many organizations and mass forces which fulfill the mission of protecting political security and social order and safety. In the subwards (previously the precincts), there are between three and six organizations. One person "shoulders" two or three jobs, but when he turn to the left or to the right he runs into someone else. Some tasks are duplicated but others are not carried out or are not carried out thoroughly.

First of all, let us consider the neighborhood protection committees. Those committees were reformed after the capital was liberated in 1954. After passing through many organizational changes, such as the neighborhood, the precinct, the administrative representative committee, and today the subward people's committee, the protection committees continue to exist. At present, there are 79 protection committees in the city. In fact, in some subwards after the formation of governmental administrations and subward public security forces the protection committees were not led and guided by the Party committee echelons as effectively as in the past.

Under the protection committees there are people's security teams and groups -- organizations of masses who live together in a number of houses or in a collective housing area which consist of 5 to 15 households.

The activities of the people's security teams and groups have always been guided by the protection committees and the zone police, so there is usually duplication with regard to contents and they have not achieved many results.

Three years ago the people of Hanoi seldom heard the "striking of gongs and beating of drums" by the civil defense units during the fire-fighting competition festivals. Many people believed that setting up civil defense units in the precinct (now the subward) would had no positive effect but would exist in form only, for the units' mission was to fight fires, floods, and storms in the subwards but in fact their activities and results were vague.



In the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, in some precincts and subwards there have also recently been formed Youth Security Assault units, "red star" units of teenagers and children, fire-prevention units, units to maintain traffic order, etc. Because there are so many such organizations, the question that is posed is how they should be built and guided so that they can fulfill their missions. What should the function and role of each of those organizations be?

#### Different Opinions

In the city as a whole there are now more than 20,000 people's security teams and groups.

Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Dinh Thanh, head of the public security organ of Ba Dinh Ward, who has devoted much time to developing the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, affirmed to us that "The people's security teams and groups may be compared to solid bricks making up the foundation of a house. In Ba Dinh Ward more than 2,200 people's security teams are operating regularly. In February alone the people's security teams collected more than 300 bits of information. On the basis of that information, the subward security forces accurately and promptly stopped and arrested many law violators. The people's security teams have educated and managed nearly 1,000 backward people, who have undergone good transformations. We believe that the present activities of the security teams and activities are necessary and appropriate. Should they not be directly led and guided by the Party chapters?"

For that reason, comrade Dao Cong Phe, Chairman of the People's Committee of Cua Nam Subward, believes that it is necessary to set up people's security teams and groups on the most convenient geographical basis, and not tie in the security team with two neighborhood teams, as it is now. With appropriate numbers, and activities that are in close contact with the masses, the security teams will be able to disseminate and carry out the various tasks as rapidly as possible, and remind one another to observe the bylaws. In 1981, the number of law violations in Cua Nam was reduced by 55 percent, and the number of violations by people from other places was reduced by 70 percent in comparison to 1980. The activities of the security teams contributed notably to those reductions. The Party chapters and cells are responsible to the subward Party committee for leading those forces in fulfilling the security maintenance mission. But only about 40 percent of the teams in Cua Nam are operating well. Twenty percent of them are weak because the Party chapters have not been concerned with leading them. It must be emphasized that their performance also depends on the key role played by the subward public security forces, most directly the zone police. When there are work plans and contents for each team and group, that unit operates well.

In order to evaluate the situation objectively, we met with comrade Dao Tao, head of the security movement office of the Public Security Bureau, to learn more about that matter. According to comrade Tao, about 25 percent of the people's security teams in the city operate well. Why is the ratio still low? For the two reasons mentioned in relation to Cua Nam Subward. After exchanging opinions with Captain Nguyen Huy Hong, head of the public security organ in Dien Bien Subward; and Senior Sergeant Nguyen Thanh Lam and Third Lieutenant Ho Thanh Luyen of the zone police; and Mr. Bo, head of the people's security team, we realized even more clearly

the staff role of the Public Security forces. Because it had not yet done a good job of bringing into play the function of the Public Security forces in developing the mass movement, in 1981 only 84 of the 100 people's security teams in Dien Bien Subward were classified as "fair," and none was classified as "good."

In fact, at present the protection committees in the subwards work side-by-side with the subward Public Security forces in fulfilling the mission of maintaining political security and order. The subward administration manages the committee and makes decisions regarding its organization and work contents. If not skilfully used, that organization can easily become an intermediate echelon between the subward and the people's security teams. Should it become a mass force which directly fulfills missions at the base level? According to the chairman of the People's Committee of Cua Nam Subward, and comrade Hong, secretary of the People's Committee of Ngo Quyen Subward (in Son Tay City), "The subward Public Security police should be assigned responsibility for professional guidance, with the Party committee providing ideological leadership, in order to avoid the present duplication." We believe that there is merit to those opinions.

How about the civil defense forces?

Every year, for every civil defense unit that trains for a few days and is tested for a day there are expenditures amounting to thousands of dong. In 1981, more than 10,000 dong were spent on fire-prevention techniques demonstrations by the civil defense units. A survey has revealed that the fire-fighting effectiveness of the civil defense units in the subwards is still very limited, and that in many places the civil defense units are not active. The civil defense units have been set up, but there is a shortage of equipment and facilities. At the conclusion of the examination and training season, barrels and buckets were thrown here and there and the people scattered in all directions. Every time there is a fire, by the time the civil defense unit is concentrated either the people have already put out the fire or the fire has grown and already caused major damage.

It is very necessary that the local people prevent and fight fires, but in order to simplify organization the prevention and fighting of fires should be tied in with the activities of the people's security teams and groups. Wherever it is necessary to set up compulsory units, they should be tightly organized and have the necessary equipment, and we must avoid the phenomena of superficiality and formalism.

The movement to protect the security of the homeland is a mass revolutionary movement. If those forces are to operate effectively they must be closely led by the Party committees. In the course of advance and in the activities of the mass movement to maintain security in the subwards, it is necessary to gradually overcome irrationalities in order to develop the combined strength of the masses.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY TRAINING IN DUC LINH DISTRICT

Phan Thiet THUAN HAI in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Thanh Van: "Duc Linh District"]

[Text] Recently the Military Committee of Duc Linh District organized the first phase of military training in 1982 for 555 cadres and fighters in the militia and self-defense belonging to 17 villages and 6 organs in the district. The content of training includes the following headings: chain of command, technical matters, camouflage tactics, personal defense, attack, shooting, defusing mines and grenades, initial shooting drills aimed at targets numbers 4 and 7. Thanks to good preparation of the teaching material, of the teaching aids and of the drilling ground, and thanks to the conscientious guidance of the cadres and the learning efforts of the fighters, after 20 days of training 100 percent of the fighters attained the required level in a control shooting with actual bullets; 81.5 percent reached the relatively good level and 4 fighters got an outstanding score, namely: Dang Minh Thang of Duc Hanh village; Nguyen Dang Chuong of Duc Phu village; Le Manh Hien of Nam Chinh village; and Nguyen Dinh Chin of Nghi Duc village.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DETECTION OF SMUGGLING 'CONTRIBUTES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT'

Danang QUANG NAM - DANANG in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Le Trung Thanh of QN - DN Customs Branch Office: "Tale of Protecting the Economy - A Case of 'Dropping Childbirth'"]

[Text] One March morning last, the public address system of the civil airport of Danang blared up reminding the passengers heading for Ho Chi Minh City to pick up their luggage and get ready for going to the plane. In the stream of people going towards the exit there was a pregnant woman, her face drawn as she complained about the attacks of a person about to give birth. Mai Cong Bang and Pham Huu Tuong of the customs cell and Ho Xuan Thanh of the airport public security cell rapidly stepped up to the woman and politely said: "How are you feeling? Is there anything that we can do for you?"

The lines of suffering clearly showed on the distorted face of the woman. She could barely answer: "I... I am having these terrible pains. Could you please help me... go out to the plane so that I could go back quick to Saigon, for even if I gave birth [on the plane] I would still feel at ease [being back in Saigon]."

"Take your time, the plane from Hanoi is not quite here yet. You can go into the waiting room and rest. Here we have all that is needed for emergency intervention including emergency birth."

The woman held her stomach, softly emitted complaints and weakly followed the others into the room, sat right down on the floor and breathed strongly in a most pitiable fashion. Ten minutes later she felt that she had to give birth... not to a little one crying on seeing the outside world but to a bagful of over 8 kilograms of western medicine of all kind, especially expensive kinds, in which there were some 2,000 red and yellow silkworm-shaped tetracyclin pills, 2,000 penicillin pills, the whole amount valued at nearly 30,000 dong.

It turned out that the three comrades of the customs and public security cells have noticed every step of the woman--they are very different from the steps of a true woman in childbirth--as soon as she came into the airport. They also noticed her "pregnant stomach" which was narrow around the waist and much too large near the chest. The hand that she used to alleviate the "pain" of her belly in reality was needed only because her stomach was "too weighty" and had to be held up. All these unusual signs did not escape the vigilant eyes of the other three comrades, and that was how they helped her give birth... to a child which was in no way a regular one! The woman's name was Nguyen Thi Thao, living at number 160 Hoang Dieu Street, Danang, an expert in long-distance smuggling.

On the same day the army men belonging to the unit on duty at the airport also discovered and pulled out of the cute tourist suitcases of Nguyen Thi Hong 265 meters of expensive material, which were being smuggled from Danang to Ho Chi Minh City.

The above two incidents of smuggling, which happened at the same time on the same flight, yield questions that the defendants must answer to the law. But there are also questions that the cadres in charge at the Danang civil airport must be the ones to answer. Many cadres on duty who have all the papers needed and whose papers are in perfect order have the greatest difficulty in getting a flight ticket, sometimes they have ask for the intervention of this or that organ before they could get it. Why is it that merchants--and the above two cases are merely illustrative ones--can smuggle on the air flights as easily as if they were going to the market?

The answer to these questions cannot be made simply through words, it must be given in the shape of the most effective measures which consist of immediately fixing up the loopholes inside the airport organs so that the Danang civil aviation branch can effectively contribute to the traffic and economic development of the country.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACTIVITIES OF THE THUAN HAI PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

Phan Thiet THUAN HAI in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Ngo Duc Thanh, PX 15 Bureau, Provincial Security: "Provincial Security Forces"]

[Text] Turning towards the Fifth Party Congress, 100 percent of the units and cadres and fighters in the whole Public Security forces have been mobilized and have of their own will registered to struggle and complete in outstanding fashion the tasks assigned to them. By now 41 units have sent in their records to register themselves for struggling to hold firmly and wrest the competition banners during 1982. Of the 41 units which have registered to struggle and compete, 22 have registered to struggle to hold on firmly to or wrest for the title of "Determined to Win" units while another 19 units have registered to struggle to hold on to or wrest the title of "Progressive Units." The whole Public Security forces of Thuan Hai have registered to struggle to reach the standard of units awarded the rotative banner of the Council of Ministers during 1982.

Of the various projects involved PH 12 Bureau struggles to complete the repairing of a project 7 days before the stipulated time, it struggles to economize and lower the expenditure level of oil and gas in transportation and combat service of mechanized vehicles from 20 liters of gasoline on 100 kilometers down to 18 liters per 100 kilometers, all other plan norms have been completed before schedule. PV 13 Bureau which is the unit serving operational and fighting guidance from the provincial level down to the grassroot units and vice versa, has insured two-way communication in a totally "unhampered, rapid, secret, timely and accurate" fashion, it has made sure that there be at all time enough cadres and fighters who fight regularly 24 hours out of 24 in a day. Besides attending to the equipment and keeping time in the shifts that have been assigned them, 100 percent of the cadres and fighters in the unit have of their own will registered to work 2 extra hours on each shift, devoting these two hours to inservice training to improve themselves professionally and to repairing, cleaning and maintaining the equipment. The cadres and fighters in the unit take it upon themselves to repair successfully and put back into operation 2 machines belonging to 2 friendly units serving fighting guidance and command, to improve upon a machine which previously had to use 16 batteries at the same time and thus was wasteful while having a weak power; they adapted the machine to electricity, thus economizing on the 2 machines of the friendly units tens of thousands of dong for the state. Furthermore, PV 13 unit also had time to lay a telephone line of 2.5 kilometers and to install a switchboard of 20 numbers in the service of command and guidance in operations and fighting of the two friendly units. PX 15 Bureau has coordinated with the executive board of the provincial Public Security organ in order to set forth and develop a plan to organize cultural,

entertainment, gymnastics and athletic activities to greet the Party Congress and serve the cadres and fighters, to provide them with entertainment and fun, such as: races, volleyball meets, ping pong competition, intra-unit political song festivals at the time of inauguration of the Party Congress. Responding to the focused activities organized by the provincial youth union in the city of Phan Thiet, the youth union within the provincial Public Security organs has launched the cleaning wave meant to beautify the organs and streets as well as the garbage dumps near Phan Thiet station and around the organs. The cadres and fighters in the people's public security forces and police have rapidly expanded the plans to protect and strengthen the base units with cadres, planting key personnel in key operational areas which are complex and of vital importance, thus contributing to protecting well the political security and public order and safety at the local level in all circumstances.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PHAN THIET CITY ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES

Phan Thiet THUAN HAI in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Nguyen Thuy Duong, HT. 5A. 1550 Phan Thiet: "Phan Thiet City Armed Forces"]

[Text] Chalk scoring to greet the Fifth National Party Congress, in the past days and weeks the Phan Thiet City armed forces have whipped up an intense movement for revolutionary action in each cadre and each fighter in the armed forces and in the self-defense militia.

Using the slogan "Be vigilant and combat ready to protect the Fatherland," unit C2 which is the Heroes Unit of Phan Thiet City has carried out on a regular basis activities to consolidate and increase the amount of military training, patrolling and guard work to protect our shores and implement the orders, to do well the duty of improving on the situation of grain and foodstuff through one's own means. A checkup of all the various headings in military training shows that 100 percent of the personnel have reached the required level, of which over 50 percent have reached the level of relatively good; the violations of army orders have also been limited and the correct style of the military has found good expression in the implementation of the slogan "the whole army acts in accordance with orders and regulations." Unit D481 has coordinated with almost 100 cadres of the self-defense militia belonging to the various subwards in the city in order to participate in flood relief in the district of Ham Thuan, thus insuring safety to 100 percent of the people and protecting their property from the damaging floodwaters.

The self-defense militia of the villages of Hung Long and Binh Hung have also consolidated the organization and building of their forces, raising their quality and numbers step by step. As an initial step, the rate of growth of the self-defense militia of Hung Long subward has increased by 7.6 percent as compared to the entire population, and Binh Hung has also increased by 4 percent as compared to the entire population.

The Phan Thiet City military organs have also gradually raised their quality of work so as to serve in time the command and guidance work in the local military activities. Also in this competition drive, the Phan Thiet City military organs have organized one traditional medicine plant gathering group composed of 4 comrades who went up to the woods to gather these plants; in five days this group has been able to gather 200 kilograms of fresh medicinal plant. Moreover, the Phan Thiet City military organs have also expanded the military training work to over 50 state organs so that by 27 March 1982 they can organize to participate in military training.

Parallel with the task of combat readiness to protect the Fatherland, the city military organs and unit D481 have launched an iron and steel scrap collection drive in order to give it to the state. Fired with the spirit of competition, in 4 days they have been able to collect 4 tons of iron and steel which they turned over to the superior echelons.

At the present time, fired with the new competition spirit which is being launched vigorously within all the armed forces of the city, the Phan Thiet City military forces are continuing to boost up a new competition drive to score new achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO SAFEGUARD SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER

Vung Tau VUNG TAU - CON DAO in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by "Nguoi Bao Ve"("The Protector"): "Implement Well the Measures to Protect Political Security and Public Order and Safety"]

[Text] Clearly seeing through the sabotage plots of the imperialists, of the Peking hegemonistic expansionists and of other reactionary kinds, we have constantly remained vigilant, strictly implemented various regulations and activities needed to protect our political security, maintain public order and safety, firmly protect the local economic and national defense bases, and protected the life of the laboring people. Since our special zone plays an important role politically, economically and from the national defense point of view, the enemy will certainly increase their sabotage on many levels, seeking in particular to sabotage our oil explorations and exploitations. They viciously implement their psychological warfare so as to divide us internally, split the unshakable solidarity between our people and the beloved Soviet friends who are in our country to help with our oil industry. We do not leave out relatively subtle sabotage actions or bold ones which would create politically negative effects and cause losses in the economic and living conditions of our people.

It is for this reason that the work of political security protection and of maintenance of public safety and order must be given attention at all time. At no time can this work be neglected. This is also one of the contents of our work which must stand out during the time of Party chapter congresses at various levels. We must do this job really well in order to contribute importantly to the success of these congresses.

The work of political security protection and of maintenance of public order and safety includes many aspects and must be carried out on many levels. Nonetheless one must pay particular attention to the more important areas. In the case of each organ, each unit, each neighborhood we must know how to concentrate on essential links, on weak spots. At no place can we stop at simple study sessions or general vigilance raising sessions, we must instead always come up with concrete measures. Whatever calls for urgent attention to overcome weak points and loopholes must be attended to through concentrating our efforts, means and material means in order to guarantee at all cost the protection of state secrets and of our economic and national defense bases. Directly ahead, each organ, unit, neighborhood or village must base itself on the requirements of protection (there must not be any happening detrimental to the local security) in order to review its protection plans, to rework its regulations regarding the protection of secrets, the

prevention of dishonest elements, and the prevention of sabotage. We must also rehone our protection forces in order to strengthen them and perfect them till they are thoroughly firm and strong. At the same time we must increase our checkup work and watch and implement really strictly our internal protection regulations. Wherever there is need for materials in order to carry out the work we must strive to solve it early and adequately with the requirements of protection in mind; we should not be stingy with small things and neglect the larger requirements, which will lead to negative consequences. Through the constant review of the work of security protection in each organ and unit, we will point out the strengths and weaknesses, criticize and struggle against the expressions of lack of vigilance found in the cadres and staff. We should raise the revolutionary vigilance of the people so as to create a firm backing for the protection of security and of the public order. We must commend publicly and play up those who have done well, strictly punish those who have violated the internal protection regulations, especially those who have caused damage to the state property.

The sabotage plots, activities and levels of the enemy never stop at any one spot. The communist man must ceaselessly raise his revolutionary vigilance and must be extremely sensitive to their sabotage tricks. We must do and do well what is realistically needed to protect ourselves. We must know how to closely coordinate our forces and organizations in each locality or unit with the launching of a large mass movement to participate in the protection of the Fatherland's security in our special zone.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MODEL IN MASS MOVEMENT TO PROTECT SECURITY VIEWED

Vung Tau VUNG TAU - CON DAO in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Pham Hung: "Chua Phat Cluster, Thang Tam Subward - A Model in the Mass Movement to Protect the Security of the Fatherland in the Special Zone"]

[Text] Drawing their experience from the 1980 security work and closely following the resolutions and directives of the Special Zone Party Committee and of the Special Zone People's Committee, and receiving the direct guidance and attention of the Subward Party Committee and of the Subward People's Committee, the mass movement for the protection of the security of the Fatherland in Chua Phat cluster has in the past one year grown truly strong and been ceaselessly expanding. The cluster's [security] committee has been consolidated with the cooperation of the comrade security forces of the area, together with the cooperation of women's, youth and front organizations, which all combine to make a strong entity. Basing themselves on the families which have served the revolution, the former soldiers and active youths in each square block, each cell have established block cells, civil protection cells and people's security cells. The subward has been able to establish a militia unit which at the beginning consisted of 12 youths but which by now has increased to 60, in which 15 are women, who regularly carry out patrols and mount guard, keeping the public order and security. The subward organizes political sessions meant to understand and learn the Party and state policies, the rights and duties of the citizens in the building and protection of the Fatherland, meant to understand and learn the meaning and objectives of the movement for "All people to protect the security of the Fatherland." On a monthly basis the cluster cadres organize meetings to draw conclusions as to the experience of guiding the movement. Weekly, the various blocks and cells all organize common activities.

Through these study sessions and experiences drawn from their achievements, the people have come to be deeply aware of the meaning and need for the "all-people's movement for the protection of the Fatherland" and determined to struggle against negative expressions such as gambling, alcoholism, poor implementation of the Party and state policies. Through such activities the solidarity, mutual help spirit among the people in the cluster have ceaselessly been strengthened. The registration of temporary residence and temporary absence is checked on regularly.

To raise the spirit of vigilance and readiness to protect well the public order and security, the cluster has also organized drills so as to build smooth, timely and integrated coordination among the various blocks and cells in whatever circumstances.

The people in the cluster have coordinated with the security forces and caught many robberies and embezzlements of socialist property such as the case of those

who stole 40 ice slabs of Hong Duc Ice Enterprise, the arrest of a whole gang of thieves, the arrest of 6 fellows who hoarded gasoline for the purpose of fleeing the country to go abroad, and the arrest of many connections and actual organized groups to flee abroad. The Nghe Tinh Soviet road which formerly no one dared to go by after night fell is now used by the people in normal fashion. The situation of outright robbery at the bus stations has stopped. The watermelon and vegetable gardens of the agricultural production groups in the subward are no longer being robbed and the people in the cluster can feel secure now in production. Brother Bay Tran, a cluster cadre, said: "People here contribute of their own will money to feed the militia who patrol and stand guard at night in order to protect their property. When the militia brothers do not accept they say, 'Rather spend one dong than losing one's whole property.' That is precisely the faith of the people in the solicitude of the authorities and the faith of the people in the movement for protection of the security of the Fatherland.

Chua Phat cluster of Thang Tam subward is a cluster with a relatively comprehensive movement for the protection of the security of the Fatherland, a movement which has firmly developed. It is worthy of being a progressive model in the mass movement for protection of the security of the Fatherland in the special zone.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIFTH CONGRESS

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 pp 7, 8

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Trach: "Resolutely Implement Our Proper, Principled Foreign Policy" -- Excerpts of this interview appeared previously in FBIS DAILY REPORT Asia & Pacific FBIS-APA-82-070 Vol IV No 70 12 Apr 82 pp K2-K4]

[Text] On the occasion of the brilliant success of the recent Fifth Congress of the VCP we interviewed comrade Nguyen Co Trach, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Q: Please give us the appraisal of the Congress with regard to our diplomatic work since the Fourth Party Congress.

A: The Congress observed that the past 5 years, since the Fourth Party Congress, have been a very glorious period of our nation. We have experienced many difficulties and have many deficiencies, but we also won victories and had very great successes, including successes on the diplomatic front.

The most outstanding successes during the past 5 years were the further strengthening of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries and the very rich and fine developments in the all-round cooperative relationships between our country and the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community. The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation reached a new level of development and is an extremely important factor ensuring the victory of the enterprise of building and defending our socialist homeland.

In addition to the victories of the fraternal Laotian and Kampuchean people, the victories of our people in the anti-U.S. resistance in the past and in the present struggle against the aggression and intervention of the reactionaries who follow Chinese expansionism and hegemonism consolidated and strengthened to the greatest extent ever the national independence of the three Indochinese countries, consolidated the position of socialism in Indochina, and created the possibility of peaceful coexistence between two groups of countries with different political and social systems in that region, and of the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The imperialists and international reactionaries, exploiting the so-called Kampuchean problem, the evacuation, civil rights, the use of chemical weapons, etc., have given rise to a worldwide campaign to oppose us, blockade us economically, and isolate us politically, but their insidious plot has suffered an important defeat. As during the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past, today the people of the world and the forces of revolution and peace have given our people ardent, widespread support and highly value our people's just cause. Vietnam is still in the hearts of all revolutionaries and all peace-loving people of the world. Holding high the flag of peace, national independence, and socialism, and combining patriotism with true proletarian internationalism, our people's victories have exposed the true face of the Beijing reactionaries, contributed to bankrupting Maoism in the world, protecting the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and encouraging the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The reason for those victories and accomplishments, as stated in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee, which comrade Le Duan presented to the Congress, is that during more than half a century of activity the Vietnam Communist Party has had very correct foreign and domestic policies, based on Marxism-Leninism, which our Uncle Ho advocated and resolutely implemented.

Q: What will the direction and missions of the diplomatic work be during the coming period?

A: The Fifth Party Congress clearly defined the present revolutionary missions of our country as successfully building and strongly defending the socialist homeland.

All of our diplomatic activities must keep the peace and bring about international conditions that facilitate the attainment of that supreme objective. Our diplomatic activities must contribute to defeating Beijing's policy of allying with the U.S. to carry out a multi-faceted war of destruction and plots to weaken, then annex, our country. While endeavoring to fulfill the missions of building and defending the homeland we must positively contribute to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism -- the foremost missions of which are defending peace, achieving international concord, and defeating the plots of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries to step up the arms race and create tension in the world.

In order to fulfill that mission well, as pointed out by the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress we must continue to apply the Party's diplomatic line of continually strengthening and consolidating the special relations among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which is a matter of vital significance with regard to the destiny of the three countries; strengthening and consolidating solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, which is the foundation stone of the international line and foreign policy of our Party and state; and uniting with the nonaligned countries and the forces of peace and progress in the world.

Q: Consolidating peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, in order to build and defend the nation is the greatest objective, the most ardent aspiration, of our people, so what is preventing us from attaining that objective?

A: The policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese expansionists and hegenonists. With the support and encouragement of the U.S., they have endeavored to create tension in Southeast Asia, in order to encourage the ASEAN countries to confront the Indochinese countries and conceal the true danger threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia: Beijing's policy of expansionism and hegemonism.

Q: In the 1976-1978 period there began to be developed good relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries, and there was a widely held opinion that a new chapter had begun. But relations now are much worse.

A: That's correct, the present relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries are bad, but they are much better than during the period in which the U.S. was committing aggression in Vietnam. In the past, some of the ASEAN countries sent troops to join those of the U.S. in committing aggression in Vietnam. Now there is no war between those countries and our country.

Our people have always been resolute and indomitable, and have not allowed anyone to violate the national sovereignty of the homeland, but they are a people who have the tradition of peaceful relations with neighboring countries and are prepared to forget all past enmity in order to establish good relations. Our people's victory over the U.S. in 1975 ended the period of military conflict between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries, and strongly stimulated the tendency toward peace and neutrality in the region. In the 1975-1978 period we improved and established ordinary relations with all of the ASEAN countries.

The war launched by the Chinese aggressors against Vietnam from two directions in 1979 and China's policy of allying with the U.S. to encourage the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries sabotaged the process of concord and peaceful coexistence which was forming and developing in the region.

But during the past 3 years Beijing's policy has suffered an important setback. More and more people in the ASEAN countries have come to realize the danger posed by China. The fact that China has maintained a tense situation along its borders with Vietnam and Laos, helped the Pol Pot gang oppose Kampuchea, and used Maoists to commit sabotage and carry out coups in the ASEAN countries is entirely contrary to the interests of the ASEAN countries themselves. Those countries realize more and more clearly that the Kampuchean affair is an affair between China and the Indochinese countries, and that they cannot continue to allow China to use them as tools to oppose the Indochinese countries.

I had the occasion to tell the Indochinese countries that they had fallen into China's trap: first, China had encouraged them to oppose the three Indochinese countries in order to conceal the true danger to the Southeast Asian countries; second, China's support for the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people is a precedent for its support of pro-Chinese reactionaries in the ASEAN countries to oppose their governments. The ASEAN countries are victims of China's hegemonistic policy. They should escape from that dangerous trap as soon as possible. The Indochinese countries are also victims of China's hegemonistic policy, but they have not fallen into China's trap and are resolutely struggling against China's hegemonism. That also benefits them.

Q: Beijing and its allies incorrectly claim that the situation in Southeast Asia is unstable, and Thailand is threatened, because of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

A: Our troops are in Kampuchea because of an agreement between the governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam, in order to counter the threat of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. This is not the first time, but the third time, our troops have been present in Kampuchea. The first two times, China strongly supported us, for those were the times of the wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, which benefitted China. But this time we are opposing China's expansionism and hegemonism, so China fiercely opposes us. At the same time, China uses the presence of our troops in Kampuchea to invent the so-called threat posed by Vietnam to the ASEAN countries, in order to encourage the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries and conceal the truth: the threat to the Indochinese countries posed by China and its intervention in the ASEAN countries. Vietnam has twice withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. The first time was after the anti-French war, the second time was after the anti-U.S. war. That proves that Vietnam respects the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. This time, Vietnam and Kampuchea will agree on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops after the Chinese threat has ended.

There is even less basis for saying that we threaten the security of Thailand. History has many times proved that Thailand has always been a threat to the three Indochinese countries. In a period of only 40 years, since 1940, the Indochinese countries have been victims of Thai aggression and enmity at least five times. The first time, in 1940, Thai troops invaded Laos and Kampuchea. The second time, in 1954, Thailand joined the SEATO aggressor bloc to oppose the three Indochinese countries. The third time, between 1960 and 1962, Thailand send troops to intervene in the special war in Laos, and it cooperated with Ngo Dinh Diem to oppose the neutrality of Kampuchea. The fourth time, between 1965 and 1973, it sent troops to participate in the U.S. war of aggression against the Indochinese countries and allowed the U.S. to use bases in Thailand to bomb Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The fifth time, since 1979, it has allied with China against the Indochinese countries and has allowed Pol Pot and the other Khmer traitors to use Thai soil to oppose the Khmer people and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Never in history have Vietnamese troops set foot on Thai territory. Once, when I met with the Foreign Minister of Thailand, I told him that never, in the past or in the present, had we sent troops to Thailand, but that Thai troops have three times set foot on Vietnamese territory: the first time in 1788, the second time between 1833 and 1847, and the third time between 1965 and 1973. The Thai Foreign Minister said there had only been two times, not three!

It must be added that since 1978 we have many times recommended that Thailand sign a nonaggression pact with us, but each time it has refused. The three Indochinese countries have also many times recommended that a demilitarized zone be set up along the Thailand-Kampuchea border or that steps be taken to ensure peace and stability along that border, but each time it has refused.

Q: Please tell us more about our present policies toward China and the ASEAN countries.



A: With regard to relations with China, we resolutely struggle against the expansionist, hegemonistic policy of the Chinese ruling circles toward Vietnam, but at the same time we always attached much importance to friendship with the Chinese people and would like to restore normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the resolution of problems by means of negotiations. We have made many peace proposals, including the signing with China of a peaceful coexistence treaty. Recently, we proposed an extension of the cessation of military activities through the Tet period along the border between the two countries. China's repeated rejections of our peace proposals and continuing armed provocations along our border have caused public opinion to realize clearly that China has an interest in maintaining the tense situation in the region and that it is the principal threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With regard to relations with Thailand, we, along with Laos and Kampuchea, have many times affirmed respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand. We and Kampuchea have agreed that some of the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea if Thailand stops helping the remnant troops of Pol Pot oppose the Kampuchean people. Recently the three Indochinese countries announced their readiness to discuss with Thailand the problems relevant to Indochinese-Thai relations in any appropriate form. If Thailand truly desires peace and stability in the region and has good will, as it has declared, it should respond to that reasonable, rational proposal.

With regard to relations with the ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries set forth their seven-principles in order to resolve the problem of relations between the ASEAN countries and Indochina and build a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia. We are prepared to discuss with the ASEAN countries matters relevant to regional peace and stability in a regional conference based on equality and respect for one another's legitimate interests, without imposing opinions on one another and without outside intervention.

Our peace proposals are consistent and are in the interest of the Southeast Asian countries. There is a firm foundation for the tendency toward peace and peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia. During the past 35 years the colonialists and imperialists have used war, and waged one of the bloodiest wars in history to annihilate the revolutionary forces in Indochina, but they were completely defeated. The revolutions of the three Indochinese countries not only were not annihilated but won victories of international and historical significance which fundamentally changed the comparison of forces in Southeast Asia and resulted in the formation of two coexisting groups of countries in Southeast Asia which belonged to two different social systems. The reactionaries who follow the expansionism and hegemonism of the Beijing ruling circles are seeking ways to reverse that tendency. They may prolong the tense situation in Southeast Asia, but it is certain that they cannot reverse the developmental tendency in that region. For that reason, we firmly believe that although there are still difficulties the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace and security and serve the enterprise of building and defending our homeland is certain to be victorious. The policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles to create tension and destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia and oppose the three Indochinese countries is being isolated and is certain to be completely defeated.

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT BEGINNING TO APPEAR

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Apr 82 p 19

[Article by Michel Blanchard in Hanoi]

[Text] VIETNAM'S economy is weak, partly because of underdevelopment but also because of administrative mistakes. Yet signs of improvement are beginning to show.

The end of the Vietnam war revealed the true level of underdevelopment in a country which was economically dependent. According to the World Bank, the per capita gross national produce in 1977 was US\$160, putting Vietnam, at that time, among the 25 poorest countries in the world.

The decline continued until 1981. Statistics for the years 1976 to 1980 showed a fall in both agricultural and industrial production, a deterioration of the population's standard of living and a marked decline in purchasing power. In these years per capita income fell from US\$101 in 1976 to US\$91 in 1980.

The war, the American embargo, the high rate of population growth (2.2 per cent per annum) and natural disasters were not the only reasons, however.

The ruling party has now acknowledged "errors and insufficiencies." Criticism has been levelled at bureaucrats, called "apathetic mandarins" by the party daily *Nhan Dan*, and at incompetent cadres as well as the continuation of war-time state subsidies to enterprises, an artificial policy providing little stimulus.

### Problems

Official figures for 1978 showed that Vietnam's economy was made up of 38.4 per cent agriculture, 27.8 per cent industry, 16.4 per cent commerce and 7.8 per cent construction. Eighty per cent of the population was employed in agriculture, primarily rice cultivation.

But the agriculture sector is plagued by low financial returns and storage, collection and dis-

tribution problems due to communications difficulties.

Since the last Communist Party Congress in 1976, the accent has been on encouraging agriculture, to ensure self-sufficiency in food production. But although the great famines have disappeared, people get only just enough to eat.

In 1981, food production reached 15 million tonnes, which was 700,000 tonnes better than the year before and the highest level since 1970. The improvement was mainly due to the introduction of a system of payment which allowed commune members to sell their surplus production on the free market. The system, known as the "khoan," was previously condemned and it was only introduced under pressure and because the peasants plainly lacked enthusiasm for their work.

In spite of the progress which followed this shift to economic pragmatism, it seems that the economy will not develop without costly investment in such areas as the control of water — investment which the country cannot afford.

Industry at one time came close to folding. Production of consumer goods was particularly hard hit because of the shortage of raw materials but also because of unrealistic planning. Factories, wholly nationalised in Northern Vietnam, worked at about one-third capacity, and authorities admitted to a "large number" of unemployed. In the South the position was hardly better.

Progress came with the introduction, under pressure from the bases, of piece-rate payments. During 1981 things improved, as confirmed by the annual report to Escap published in Bangkok. Light industry will now get priority over heavy industry for about 10 years.

The new slogan seems to be, "egalitarianism encourages sloth and irresponsibility." Socialism is not being questioned but the so-called "three interests" — state, collective and individual — must be taken into account.

The South has about 20 per cent of the country's industrial capacity and is the most important agriculture area: the Mekong River delta alone has 48 per cent of the rice lands. In the South, the mistakes of the first years were condemned. Agricultural pricing has been adjusted and trade liberalised. Last year, sale of pork to the state increased by 250-400 per cent.

### Dependent

The new financial autonomy and the policy of free market pricing brought other increases in their wake, however. Electricity prices went up tenfold and food prices rose 150 per cent in 1981.

But salaries did not follow and the "fixing" and even corruption spread.

Another problem, which is being tackled energetically at the moment, is the lack of electrical power, said to be due to the absence of a global policy.

Vietnam remains dependent on foreign aid, mainly from the Soviet Union, and is heavily in debt. The new catch-phrase is "self-help" with the aim of replacing aid with cooperation.

Vietnam is pinning its hopes on its oil. It is also making efforts to improve its exports of other commodities such as tinned products, tea, coffee, tin and crafts. It has reduced its imports and has launched an economic campaign.

Vietnam is also trying to widen its foreign relations. It currently receives aid from Belgium, France, India, the Netherlands, Sweden and various agencies of the United Nations. — AFP



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### TAX DEPARTEMENT HEAD INTERVIEWED ON TAX POLICY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Mar 82 p 3

[Interview with comrade Pham Thi Mai Cuong, Head of the Industrial-Commercial Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance: "How Does the Tax Policy Serve to Stimulate the Development of Small Industry and Handicrafts"]

[Text] Q: How does the industrial-commercial tax policy stimulate the development of small industry and handicrafts?

A: The requirement of stimulating the development of small industry and handicrafts is a foremost principle among the principles that are considered in drafting the industrial-commercial tax policy. Specifically, Article 1 of the industrial-commercial tax statutes stipulated that "The system of industrial-commercial taxes regarding the cooperatives, cooperative organizations, and individual households engaged in industry and commerce is based on the following principles:

"Stimulating the small industry-handicraft sectors to develop in correct accordance with the line of the Party and the state, contributing to the fulfillment of sector plans, redistributing the production forces, developing the new economic zones, encouraging technical improvements in order to increase labor productivity and lower production costs, and contributing to completing the transformation of, and perfecting the socialist production relations toward, handicrafts."

Some stipulations of the tax statutes clearly manifest the above-mentioned attitude of the state. Specifically:

-- With regard to the business tax: The production sectors are taxed at a rate of from 1 percent to 3 percent, ordinarily 2 percent (while the commercial, restaurant, and service sectors are taxed at a rate of from 3 percent to 5 percent).

-- With regard to the income tax: the small industry-handicrafts sectors are taxed at a rate of from 8 percent to 40 percent (while the service and restaurant sectors are taxed at a rate of from 10 percent to 60 percent and the commercial sector is taxed at a rate of between 12 percent and 70 percent).

Furthermore, there are stipulations regarding the exemption or reduction of income taxes in order to stimulate the development of production. For example:

Cooperatives purchasing machinery or equipment, or building production workshops, pay a lower income tax rate.

When a collective or individual installation moves its production base at the request of the local administration and encounters difficulties when it arrives at its new location, it is considered for an exemption from or reduction of income taxes.

-- Cooperatives which produce by using waste materials, waste products, and local raw materials and materials which they are allowed to exploit to replace imported raw materials and materials or replace raw materials and materials that were formerly supplied by the state are considered for exemption from or reduction of income taxes.

Q: Some people believe that some aspects of the current tax policy restrict the development of small industry-handicrafts production. For example, the income tax is collected on a progressive basis, so the higher the output the higher the tax rate. Is that right? Are family handicrafts and the secondary occupation of cadres, workers, and officials exempted from taxes?

A: The opinion that the progressive tax rate does not stimulate production is incorrect. We believe that under the present conditions, when the scales of production and the incomes of the production bases are very disparate, if the tax were collected at a uniform rate it would not be fair or rational. On the contrary, only if the tax is applied progressively can it have a stimulating effect and make a fair, rational contribution: people who have high incomes must contribute much, while people who have low incomes contribute little or are exempted from taxes. However, people who produce skilfully, have high productivity, and produce high-quality products deserve a higher income than people who are ordinary or below-average producers.

With regard to the family handicrafts and the secondary occupations of cadres, workers, and civil servants, the current tax policy stipulates that family handicraft activities and the secondary occupations of workers or state personnel, if the local people's committee verifies that the income derived from such activities only supplements their main incomes and contributes to resolving some of the difficulties in the families' lives, are exempted from taxes.

Q: In implementing the new resolutions of the Party and state, what new policies does the tax sector have to contribute the development of small industry-handicrafts production?

A: At present, because there have been changes in small industry-handicrafts situation, in the price situation, and with regard to living conditions, the current tax policy has a number of points which are no longer appropriate, so the industrial-commercial tax sector is studying a new policy to be submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Finance, the government, and the National Assembly. It is a major, very complicated economic-financial policy which is relevant to many sectors and spheres of activity and is relevant to the lives of society as a whole and of all citizens. That requires that we very fully and comprehensively recapitulate the process of carrying out the tax policies in the past, fully

understand the political line of the Party and state regarding economic construction and transformation during future years in accordance with the following guideline: the industrial-commercial tax policy must reflect more strongly the Party's production viewpoints.

Recently, during the conference held to recapitulate the 1981 tax year comrade Do Muoi, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, made the following remarks:

"The tax work is not only intended to bring in financial income but also has a positive effect on the various spheres of production and circulation, social life, socialist transformation, and the construction and consolidation of socialist production relations.

"If we do not develop production and expand the circulation of goods there can be no basis on which to increase tax collections, and the people will be unable to fulfill their obligation of contributing to the state. Therefore, industrial-commercial taxes must first of all contribute to promoting the development of production, expanding circulation and, on that basis, increasing state income."

There must be specific stipulations in order to more clearly manifest the state's attitude of giving more preference to the production sector than to the other sectors, and to thereby stimulate and exploit all capabilities to develop production in correct accordance with the lines and policies of the Party and state.

The Government's report during the second session of the Seventh National Assembly clearly stated that "We must promptly study the financial and monetary policies in order to build an economy based on the exploitation of our own capabilities, change over from the supply-as-needed system to the system of economic cost accounting and from dependence to mastery, and with a spirit of self-reliance develop the role of finance and money in furthering the improvement of economic management and in developing production."

Fully manifesting that spirit, industrial-commercial taxes must serve to encourage everyone engaged in industry and commerce to contribute, according to their ability, to the state treasury. Specifically, except for a small number with excessively low incomes, all collective and individual small industry-handicrafts production bases must contribute to the state treasury. Thus stimulating the development of production does not mean exempting the production bases from taxes but managing and correctly implementing the tax policy and, by that means, developing all latent capabilities in order to develop production. The stimulation of the development of production must be manifested in the preferential treatment of production in comparison to commerce and in preferential treatment for the efforts of producers who increase productivity and produce many products for society.

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CSO: 4209/335

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### IMPORTANCE OF SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[ Editorial: "An Important Component of the Socialist Economy" ]

[Text] Industry and agriculture are two basic economic sectors of our country. To build an economic structure that closely and correctly combines agriculture with industry, right from the beginning the concentration of energy on developing agriculture must be combined with stepping up production of consumer goods, in which small industry and handicrafts play an important role. Like the consumer goods industry in general, small industry and handicrafts directly process and raise the value of agricultural products, supply society with consumer goods and all kinds of tools and spare parts used in production and create a source of goods for export. To develop small industry and handicrafts has a great significance in the rational and effective use of labor and development of more occupations while satisfying the people's multifaceted needs, helping to expand domestic and foreign markets, at the same time creating jobs for the working people and contributing to redistribution of labor and accumulation for the budget. As of the end of 1981, the value of small industrial and handicraft production was 3.8 billion dong (calculated at 1970 fixed prices) and accounted for 44.5 percent of the value of national industrial production and 68 percent of the value of local industrial production. The value of export handicraft goods accounted for nearly one-fourth of the total national export value. More than 60 districts reached the value of small industrial and handicraft production of 10-40 million dong; 13 provinces and municipalities, more than 100 million dong. Ho Chi Minh City alone reached nearly 1.5 billion dong; 15 wards and districts, 10 million dong or more, with 3 wards more than 200 million dong each. The work force in small industry and handicrafts, excluding those people having family secondary occupations, numbered nearly 2 million. The achievements obtained, though just the beginning, proved the great capabilities of small industry and handicrafts. The political report of the VCP Central Committee at the 5th Party Congress asserts: "Small industry and handicrafts, which have a great potential in our country and are an important component of the consumer goods industry, have been and are being transformed and reorganized to become a socialist economic component and to hold a long and important position in the national economy, especially in the present first stage."

Implementing the party congress resolution requires strong development of small industry and handicrafts in both cities and rural areas, in every cooperative, sub-ward and village and on a ward and district scale. The direction for production is to concentrate on exploiting in the most effective manner the capabilities of the country as a whole and of every locality so as to step up production of consumer goods and to contribute to satisfying the urgent needs for foods and clothes, housing, education, transportation and health care; quickly increasing production of export goods of good quality; and at the same time ensuring production of enough regular and improved tools to be used in different economic sectors, first of all agriculture. The development of small industry and handicrafts must be closely linked with agriculture from the basic unit level, create new distribution of labor and gradually contribute to forming the agricultural-industrial structure on the district scale and the industrial-agricultural structure on the provincial scale.

Reorganizing production and renewing management are matters of vital effects that must be correctly dealt with. Unlike large-scale industry, the development of small industry and handicrafts does not require large capital investment and uniform material bases, but relies instead on the energy and capital of the masses first, with dissimilar technical scope and capacity, mobile and flexible operations and concentrated use of highly skilled workers and sources of labor and raw materials scattered everywhere. This characteristic is a basis for adoption of appropriate forms of organization ranging from cooperatives and production teams to individual handicraft occupations and family secondary occupations, for the purpose of ensuring development of production, varieties of goods and fulfillment of the people's needs. Reorganization of production must be combined with continuation of the socialist transformation in the South, consolidation of the production relationships in the North and at the same time strengthening of equipment and technical improvement to promote a new development for small industry and handicrafts. For this collective production sector, planning and the state policies are directed toward guaranteeing for the production installations the right to be responsible for their own production and business, to be financially self-ruled, to comply with the law and to fulfill their obligation to the state, as well as properly encouraging collectives and individuals to strongly develop production and occupations, both age-old and newly-created occupations.

Every progress to be made by small industry and handicrafts must also be a step toward building the industrial-agricultural structure and developing the economic force of socialism.

5598

CSO: 4209/321

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### SOME PRODUCTS SAID TO ACCUMULATE IN WAREHOUSES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 82 p 3

[From the Enterprises to the Construction Sites column by "Nguoi Quan Ly" (Manager): "Excessively Large Warehouse Inventories"]

[Text] After more than 2 months, many enterprises of the Municipal Industrial Bureau still have not been able to market their products because of high prices or because of disapproval by customers. The enterprises with the largest warehouse inventories are the Bat Trang Porcelain Enterprise, with 500,000 products; the Thang Long Metal Products Enterprise, with 11,000 bicycle locks; the Lock Enterprise (in Dong Anh), with nearly 100,000 locks; the Civilian Electrical Repair Enterprise, with 450 type-10A electrical transformers; the Hanoi Rubber Products Enterprise, with 30,000 pairs of labor protection boots; the Hanoi Latex Enterprise, 470,000 pairs of latex sandals; the Wood Screw Enterprise, with 8 million screws; the Ngu Hiep Enterprise, with 40 tons of nails; the Nam Hong Enterprise, with 1,000 improved carts; the Luong Yen Enterprise, with 2,000 hand-operated grindwheels, 500 automobile jacks, and 2,000 suspension scales; the Dong Thap Enterprise, with 40 woodworking machines, etc.

The warehouses are small and are not airconditioned, so metal items easily rust, porcelain and glass items are easily broken, etc. The value of such products is considerable, in some places amounting to several hundred thousand dong and in other places several million dong, while some enterprises lack operating capital and others must cease production because they lack money to buy materials. The enterprises are still in a situation of waiting, while consumption and production needs go unfulfilled.

The directors of those enterprises hope that the city will soon readjust prices so that they are appropriate to the places of production and to the present purchasing power of the people. If goods remain in the warehouses for a long time, waste may occur.

5616  
CSO: 4209/325

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### READERS COMMENT ON EXCESSIVE NONPRODUCING CADRES

Danang QUANG NAM - DANANG in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 4

[Article signed by "A number of members of Que Phu 1 Agricultural Cooperative:  
"The More There Are Indirect Cadres, the More the Work Does Not Get Done"]

[Text] Que Phu 1 Cooperative in Que Son has 1,112 laborers and 265 hectares of field but the number of indirect cadres has jumped from 72 in 1981 to 130 by the beginning of this year, averaging 1 indirect cadre per 9 laborers. In some production teams which have less than 20 hectares of land, there may be up to 4 cadres consisting of one team leader, one deputy team leader, one secretary in charge of points and one technical cadre in charge of monitoring the situation of insects. Theoretically such a cooperative must be very strong, its production must be increasing, but the results have proved the contrary to have happened. In fact by the time the winter-spring rice has started blossoming the contracting out to the workers is still not yet completed; the teams 5 and 7 still transplant here and there. In some localities the fields are dry and the rice infested with insects and aphids yet the management still has not gotten to it. As for a number of secondary crop land devoted to tapioca, yam and beans, they are sometimes just given freely to any contractor. The above situation has drawn complaints and created a lack of faith in the cooperative members.

We would like to suggest that Que Phu 1 Cooperative review its work.

1751

CSO: 4209/326

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH RESETTLERS--Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province recently sent 114 families of 528 persons, 263 of them workers, to new economic zones in Lam Dong Province. The province has provided each person and each worker with respectively 100 and 500 dong and each family with 2 breeding hogs for resettlement in their new place. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/340



## AGRICULTURE

### RICE PRODUCTION INCREASE IN MEKONG DELTA NOTED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 2 Feb 82 pp 24-25, 30

[Article by Duong Hong Hien: "Developing Rice Production in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] Situation and Experience

The Mekong Delta has extremely abundant potentials as regard agriculture, forestry and fishing, especially in rice production, but it also is faced with many great difficulties caused by acidity, salt content, flooding and waterlogging, due also to the still individual mode of production and to the fact that it is a newly liberated area presenting many complex problems economically and socially speaking. Since 1975, however, much progress has been recorded in rice production, most particularly in regard to the application of science and technology to the field. Of note are the revolutionary transformations in the structure of the rice plant which open up many vistas in the total transformation of planting seasons and in the very structure of production. The two-crop rice production area has increased from around 300,000 hectares in 1975 to about 900,000 hectares in 1980, bringing about an increase of 1.2 million tons of rice production. Even on the one-crop area one notices a trend towards diversifying the crop: the early maturing rice is planted more frequently and the late-planting rice records high and stable productivity when it replaces the long maturing rice crop. Since the very structure of the rice crops has been changed, conditions have been created for multiplying the crops of soja bean, jute, corn, kaoliang and yam on what used to be rice production land. This production has the potential of being grown on over 400,000 hectares by 1985. This will in turn open up the potential for developing hog breeding, duck raising, fish breeding and vegetable fertilizer growing in order to effectively support intensive cultivation and multiplication of rice crops.

To obtain the above production results, together with the successful prevention and fighting against brown aphids in 1979, about 1 million hectares of land have been sown with a new variety of aphid-resistant rice which exhibits a high productivity. The local high-productivity rice varieties have been assessed and selected, then five of them have been disseminated in response to the requirements of intensive cultivation and crop multiplication: this was decided quickly and the new varieties were rapidly put into production. The various specialized and technological networks dealing with rice seed multiplication, soja bean, jute, and pig breeding, or dealing with plant protection and veterinarian care, as well as those dealing with machinery and agricultural building materials, have been built. The system of research institutes, universities, middle and elementary level organizations has also been consolidated. Twenty-five hundred university and second-

dary level cadres (1,500 of whom are university level cadres) have been sent down to strengthen the provinces and districts. Many exemplary instances of rice production boosting and of scientific and technological application have appeared and represented many precious experiences.

From the above results one has been able to draw experiences relating to science and technology and regarding the guidance of production and technological application. Even in the present situation with its many difficulties it is still possible to develop the production of rice. Those localities that are doing well in this regard have all shown to have a high degree of responsibility and of self-strengthening, the determination to mobilize the masses to rearrange the crop and planting calendar, to select seed (using good seed), to carry out small-scale irrigation projects, to add fertilizer, to apply methods of intensive cultivation, especially keeping to the correct agricultural calendar, increasing the care of the fields and the prevention and elimination of insects and pests.

However, the above results are only the first steps on a very wide area, a very complex situation with many fundamental problems remaining: the most important factors of production which are composed of labor, soil and machinery, are still being used wastefully; in multiple crop areas people have begun intensive cultivation but there still remain many neglected aspects, especially as regards the summer-fall rice crop; in single-crop area intensive cultivation has not even been started; the implementation of small irrigation projects, the building of field banks, ditches, sewers and pumps still leaves much to be desired; the production and planting calendar still includes many irrationalities. The proceeding with the three revolutions here has become an urgent question.

#### 1981-1985 Production Objectives and the Requirements of Science and Technology

In order to build the Mekong Delta into the number 1 key grain production area for the entire country, by 1985 the Mekong Delta should be producing 9 million tons of paddy, representing a 66 percent increase over 1980. Based on the production objectives which have been discussed with the provinces, in order to reach 9 million tons of rice in 1985 we must both carry out intensive cultivation on the entire area (the production volume increase owing to increased productivity will occupy 63.8 percent of the total increase) and multiply the crops over 1.25 million hectares of cultivated land, plus the reclamation of another 150,000 hectares of waste land. Of the three rice crops the efforts should be concentrated on expanding and practising highly intensive cultivation in the case of the winter-spring rice, then on stabilizing the summer-fall rice crop, giving it a higher productivity, on giving closer guidance to the cultivation of the main crop both in terms of area expansion and productivity increase, in those areas with already high productivity as well as in the areas where production still runs into difficulties such as flooding, waterlogging, acidity and salt content.

To actively contribute to guaranteeing the implementation of the above objectives, the scientific and technological work is called on to respond to many urgent requirements.

##### 1. An appropriate action orientation is needed

We must find every way of promoting the fundamentally favorable conditions regarding our manpower capabilities (in doing irrigation, field edification, producing

fertilizer in order to intensify the care, etc.), our soil conditions, our water resources, climate, good seed, and material bases as well as building materials, which we will strive to increase, in order to rearrange the planting and crop schedule so as to be in close touch with each locality and each season, going beyond intensive cultivation.

We must pay attention to promoting our biological materials, i.e. our good seed varieties, and biological processes in close association with increasing our material bases in order to take advantage of the favorable conditions, restrict the difficulties. (This restriction can be done step by step, locality by locality, and at different times, or we can avoid specific difficulties at specific times and in specific aspects of the work.

2. Ascertaining and incorporating technical progresses into production is the determinant factor that decides the final outcome of all scientific and technological work. It should become the essential direction of all scientific and technological activities for the next five and following years.

The recently held Mekong Delta Science and Technology Conference has ascertained the existence of 17 technical progresses that need to be applied in the case of rice growing in order to contribute to reaching the economic and technical objectives that have been set forth. These are the results of various experimentation and especially of the recapitulation of primary examples and of production crops since 1975, which have received the unanimous support of the provinces and been led to a conclusion by the Ministry of Agriculture.

These technical progresses have been are being applied on a relatively wide area. They need now to be broadened to every locality and in a synchronous manner, especially in the key rice intensive cultivation areas and in the crop multiplication areas. As for the remaining areas, we will select among those technical progresses which can be applied on a wide area and in an effective manner. These technical progresses, in the first place those having to do with a rearrangement of the planting, crop and other field work calendar, plus the selection of seed so as to be totally in tune with the various localities and production seasons. From that we will ascertain and multiply fast the various rice seed varieties which have been studied and decided upon, and we will apply technical blueprints so as to make them really adapted to each area. Highly productive areas, crop multiplication areas, those that still have difficulties in the production of rice, and the state farms will base themselves on these findings in order to determine their concrete requirements meant to organize and solve the question of material bases such as: the implementation of small-scale irrigation projects and the building of fields, the fertilization and reforming of the soil, the multiplication and selection of good seeds, the manufacture of organic fertilizers, green manure and the economic use of chemical fertilizers, the bolstering of prevention and elimination of insects and pests, and the increased efficiency of the various kinds of machinery and implements.

In particular, we should pay attention to the key two-crop rice production (high productivity) areas, the one-crop rice production areas (on which crop multiplication is in the form of an additional soja bean crop), which by 1985 should cover an area of over 23 percent, yield a production equivalent to 35 percent of the rice total, and yield other commodities nearly half (45 percent) the amount produced by the entire Mekong Delta. The piloting will be done first in 10 pilot districts in

10 provinces with 109 cadres of provincial, district and central levels who have had previous training, who have been oriented as to the structure of the plants, the planting crops and seasons, seed selection, the technical processes of intensive cultivation, and the methods of guiding production and techniques at the districts and base levels. These cadres will be strengthened by another 600 university level (mainly) and secondary level cadres who will be sent down to the districts.

### 3. Increasing our scientific and technological potentials

We must strengthen the research bases (institutes and schools) at the central level and the various provincial research farms and stations. We should build the research programs so as to prepare for supplementing and raising the level of our technical progresses which will be applied to production in 1984-1985 and make preparations for later on, for long range planning.

We should complete by 1983 at the latest the building of material bases for the provinces and districts and the professional management networks in the professional technical system regarding plant seed and animal breeds; that for protecting plants and veterinarian care; and that for agricultural machinery.

We must strengthen and perfect the network of cadres at the central, provincial and district level through training and forming them. In particular, we should pay attention to forming, training and inservicing those cadres at the district and grassroot levels (priority going to the village and hamlet levels, to the production groups, then at a later date to the cooperatives).

### 4. Improving the management of technical operations

As regards the incorporation of technological progresses into production, we need to help the district level rectify their organization and methods of guidance in production and agricultural techniques in order to realize at the same time the three revolutions, in which the scientific and technological revolution should truly be the key revolution. In this regard, we have provided the comrade agricultural committee chairmen of pilot districts in various provinces with training and we have sent 100 cadres down to the pilot districts. At present we must still come to the locality to help the districts build their scientific and technical programs in close connection with the building of production plans, and help them organize methods to create scientific and technological activities in the various mass movements as they compete in making inroads into the area of science and technology.

As far as scientific and technological research is concerned, we must pay attention to creating the conditions for the various institutes, especially the universities and secondary level schools which have the funds to have a small amount of materials and equipment in order to carry out research in tandem with the instruction. We must pay particular attention to coordinating the various research bases into a streamlined program; closely link the research of each base unit with the economic and technical requirements of various areas, with the specialized research programs for each kind of plant (such as rice, soja bean, etc.) and with the various programs of research dealing with soil and fertilizer; link the activities of various provincial agricultural services, as well as those of the various program committees, with the specialized research subcommittees of the Ministry's Science and Technology Council; and get the help of other branches.

## Resolutions

1. To create total communication and agreement from the center down to the provincial and district level to the point of actual coordination of activities in answer to the economic and technical requirements of the various areas, especially of the key areas.
2. To play up the self-strengthening awareness in order to overcome difficulties. This is to be combined with appropriate encouragement both spiritually and materially in the case of those scientific and technical cadres who go down to the base units and those who actually incorporate technical progresses into production.
3. To invest appropriately into the number 1 key area of the whole country in grain production as far as the cadres, time, and materials are concerned. Up to now, this area has received only 12 to 15 percent of the total investment of the whole country in regard to materials, funding, cadres, etc.

1751

CSO: 4209/327

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**INTENSIVE CORN CULTIVATION**--Corn is the most important subsidiary crop in our country at present. To increase the food source and fodder for hogs and domestic fowl, the Ministry of Agriculture is leading and urging provinces and cities to expand acreage for intensive cultivation of corn in order to increase the countrywide acreage from 379,900 hectares in 1981 to 450,000 hectares in 1985, of which 120,000 hectares will be in corn specialized cultivation areas. The state will provide these areas with seeds, fertilizer and technical facility to achieve a yield of 25-30 quintals per hectare. It is expected that these areas will produce an output of 300,000 tons or 55 percent of the country's corn production. [Text]  
[BK131115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82]

**NORTHERN 5TH-MONTH SPRING RICE**--Thanks to the recent moderate rainfalls in the north some 421,000 hectares or 51.6 percent of the 5th-month spring rice have blossomed, mostly in provinces of the former fourth zone. These provinces are caring for their ricefields and concentrating efforts on discovering and eradicating harmful insects in their nascent stage.  
[BK131513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 82 BK]

**NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE**--As of early May, Nghia Binh Province had planted 25,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving nearly 50 percent of the planned area or 10,000 hectares more than the same period last year. Along with planting the summer-fall rice, the province's cooperatives and peasants are caring for the early rice crop and concentrating their efforts on discovering and eradicating harmful insects. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 May 82 BK]

**SONG BE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES**--To date Song Be Province has consolidated 107 cooperatives and production collectives out of its existing 110 cooperatives and 280 production collectives. All cooperatives in Log Ninh District have applied product-based contractual system in this year's 10th-month crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82 BK]

**TIEN GIANG AGRICULTURE**--Tien Giang Province recently held a solemn ceremony to receive a rotating banner awarded to it by the Council of Minister for taking the lead in agricultural production among the southern provinces in 1981. The province's total agricultural output in 1981 was 552,000 tons,

overfulfilling its plan norm by 1.9 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 82 BK] As of late April, Tien Giang Province had built 19 cooperatives and 180 production collectives, providing work for 13,700 families on more than 8,000 hectares of arable land. The province is striving to improve the established cooperatives and production collectives in order to implement the party's line on cooperativization and collectivization satisfactorily. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 3 May, Cuu Long Province had delivered to state granaries more than 92,610 tons of 10th-month paddy, achieving 93.6 percent of the plan norm, of which 37,190 tons were paid as agricultural taxes. Vung Liem District took the lead in grain obligation, delivering to state 11,630 tons of paddy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/340

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### FULL DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER SOURCES SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 82 p 3

[ Excerpts from an address by Pham Cong Lac, director of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant and delegate of Thuan Hai Provincial Party Organization: "Developing Electric Power Sources Throughout the Country" ]

[Text] After the South had been fully liberated, under the resolute leadership of the VCP Central Committee and the government, all our cadres and workers of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant were working tenaciously and bravely to overcome many difficulties and challenges, to strive to restore and perfect the plant, to start production of power according to plan and to drive the plant toward very basic and deep changes. The plant was mobilizing its entire force of cadres and workers, upholding the spirit of collective ownership and creative labor, resolutely maintaining uninterrupted power supply to ensure providing all sectors of the national economy with safe and continued electric power and helping to fulfill the second 5-year (1976-1980) state plan.

Shortly after the liberation the plant started production and in the last few months of 1975 was able to produce 40 million kilowatt-hours. With that pace of development and thanks to the assistance of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior, Thuan Hai and Lam Dong Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, we were able to fully restore its equipment and to make the plant operate steadily at full capacity as planned. Its output was increasing everyday: more than 435 million kilowatt-hours in 1976, nearly 1.1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1980 and more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1981.

Thus in terms of electrical energy produced 1980 was the best year, with the output surpassing even the planned output of the average years having lots of water and showing an increase 2.5 times as compared with 1976 and 16.5 times over its highest preliberation production (in 1965).

An important and outstanding strength was the fact that the electricity contributed by the plant to the electric power network of the South accounted for an increasing percentage, from 34.5 percent in 1976 to 72 percent in 1980 and 65 percent in



1981. As a result, the Southern Electric Power Corporation was able to reduce every year the share of thermoelectric power and thus to lower the rate of consumption of oil by the factories having diesel engines and using thermoelectricity from 400,000 to 200,000 tons per year.

The above results brought about high economic effectiveness, created a state of stability in the operations of the Saigon-Da Nhim electric power network and proved the correct direction of development recommended by the 4th Party Congress, namely, "to combine hydroelectric power with thermoelectric power, to attach utmost importance to the former."

The above-mentioned achievements resulted from the fact that the Ministry of Power and Southern Electric Power Corporation had adopted correct policies and guided in time the restoration of the plant's projects and equipment, such as restoring the 230-kilovolt transmission line, repairing and replacing 200 meters of badly broken water-pressure pipes by fully using the domestically available materials, overcoming technical and work-area difficulties with determination and bold action and taking initiative to improve techniques and management, particularly technical management, and to seriously carry out all programs and rules in production. Those were the things that the previous puppet regime had relied on foreign technicians to do. The cadres and workers of our plant completed the above-mentioned work within a short time and in December 1975 the Da Nhim power source was connected to the electric power network of Ho Chi Minh City.

We were also able to replace in time the broken generator shafts and turbine bucket blades and to boost the output of the plant to 160 megawatts exactly as planned.

Under the leadership of the Thuan Hai Provincial VCP Committee, the plant attached great importance to providing political and ideological education; caring for the living conditions of cadres and workers; teaching them patriotism, love for socialism and pride -- the pride of intellectuals and workers being able to serve the revolution; heightening the sense and understanding of class in the ranks of industrial workers; wiping out feelings of inferiority and strengthening solidarity, mutual understanding and confidence; and assigning work with confidence to promote close cooperation in order to fulfill the common task.

To ensure supplying all sectors of the national economy with electric power and using more fully the hydroelectric power sources in general, and the Da Nhim hydroelectric power in particular, we totally agree to the part of the report on the "Major guidelines, tasks and goals concerning the economy and society in the 5 years (1981-1985) and 1980's" dealing with the electric power sector, which calls for "step up the development of hydroelectric power and combine large scale with intermediate and small scale." Our country has abundant sources of water energy, average annual rainfall of 1,500-2,000 millimeters, as much as 3,000-5,000 millimeters in some years and localities, and narrow and long terrain, with high slope,

two-thirds being forests, mountains and rivers relatively evenly distributed throughout the country; as to the rate of electric power production in kilowatts per square kilometer, our country is among the ones that have the highest rate with 85 kilowatts/square kilometer. According to economic and technical calculations, we can reach the hydroelectricity-producing capacity of 17.5 million kilowatts and the annual consumption rate of 80-90 billion kilowatt-hours. A regrettable thing is that this large and abundant source of hydroelectric power has not yet been fully exploited as the country as a whole has a total output of only 300 megawatts, with electrical energy being about 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours. Moreover, the development and full use of the hydroelectrical source can bring about extremely great benefits as we can carry out water conservancy and flood prevention projects, develop water communications, improve ecological conditions, save coal for industrial production and export and save foreign exchange since we do not have to import a lot of oil for the oil-burning diesel and thermoelectric power plants.

On the basis of such great benefits, we propose the following:

1. To concentrate on development of hydroelectric power as the main direction to be followed by the electric power sector after the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant. As an immediate job, to make urgent preparations for an early start of construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant on Dong Nai River and to study, to explore and to make plans for speedy construction of a number of hydroelectric power plants in the central provinces, from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Thuan Hai and Tay Nguyen, because of a serious shortage of power and water in these localities. On the basis of these hydroelectric power sources, to form a unified nationwide electric power network.

To step up construction of small hydroelectric power plants with capacity ranging from tens to hundreds of kilowatts in eastern Nam Bo, Tay Nguyen and northern highland provinces, as our machine industry is totally capable of making equipment for these plants. The Ministry of Power has successfully manufactured 4 sets of 250-kilowatt equipment for Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to be used in its plants on Cung River.

2. To unify management and to assign the Ministry of Power the task of studying, exploring, planning and making positive plans for stepping up construction and development of hydroelectric power in the 1980's and in the future in accordance with the principle of "the state and people work jointly" and "the central and local administrations work jointly."

3. To put aside each year an appropriate amount of foreign exchange for the electric power sector to import the necessary parts which the country so far cannot make.

4. To use the 120-megawatt thermoelectric power plant built with Czech aid as a supplemental power source for the southern provinces to urgently satisfy their need for electric power.

We also suggest that the state make in-depth investment to allow the Da Nhim hydroelectric power plant to build a secondary reservoir upstream from Don Duong dam for the purpose of fully using the volume of water that must be drained each year to produce 100 million additional kilowatt-hours and to save 30,000 tons of oil a year. In addition to raising the electric power output, the secondary reservoir also has the effect of limiting alluvial accumulation in the main reservoir and quadrupling the period of operations of the latter.

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CSO: 4209/321

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### NOTICE ISSUED ON INTERRUPTION OF ELECTRIC SERVICE IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Mar 82 p 4.

[Notice: "Interruption of Electricity"]

[Text] Tuesday, 16 March 1982, from 0900 to 1600: There will be an interruption of electricity for the organs, enterprises, and people in the following areas: Cho Mo Bach Mai, Minh Khai Street, Dai La Bach Mai, the Vong intersection, the University, Bach Mai Hospital, Mai Huong Hospital, the Bach Main pumping station and the area along the dike from the Vinh Tuy warehouse to Yen So Village in Thanh Tri District.

From 0900 to 1700: The Kim Van, Khuong Dinh, Dinh Cong, and Thanh Liet areas, the Wooden Door Enterprise, the Giap Bat Stevedoring Corporation, and the Fresh Foods Truck Transportation Group.

Wednesday, 17 March 1981, from 1000 to 1600: The Truong Dinh and Tuong Mai areas, and the Cuban Noodle Enterprise, the Tuong Mai Beverage Enterprise, the Export Foods Enterprise, the Infants' Powdered Formula Enterprise, and the Hai Ha Food-stuffs Enterprise.

Thursday, 18 March 1982, from 0900 to 1200: The So intersection, the head of Nguyen Trai Street, the end of Tay Son Street, the Cu Chinh Automobile Overhaul Enterprise, the Thong Nhat Passenger Vehicle Enterprise, the Binh Minh Photographic Paper Enterprise, Bach Mai Airfield, the Thong Nhat Bicycle Enterprise (Dong Da factory), and the Khuong Thuong and Kim Lien C collective housing areas.

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CSO: 4209/335

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### GOODS OF POOR QUALITY REMAIN UNSOLD IN WAREHOUSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Huong Lien: "Goods of Poor Quality Find No Buyers"]

[Text] Production of consumer goods is an important task mentioned in the political report of the VCP Central Committee at the 5th Party Congress and being second only below the task of agricultural development. The goods offered on the market must be guaranteed to have the quality that satisfies the required standard. This is the responsibility of producers and commercial business organizations. It is troublesome for consumers who have to buy goods of inferior quality made by state-operated and collective installations. This does not count the counterfeit goods made by the bad elements who do illegitimate business and pursue profit.

It is possible to cite the cases of below-standard products that remain unsold in warehouses of the domestic trade sector. There are 1.5 million bicycle spokes that can be bent easily and have threads unfit for end nuts. Locks valued at more than 9 million dong remain unsold because cylinders and keys do not fit. Last year 30 percent of packed tea did not satisfy requirements. While wholesale and retail prices were adjusted upward several times, the quality of products seemed to be decreasing, which led to their remaining unsold in warehouses. The enterprises of the Hanoi Industrial Service alone have unsold stocks of hundreds of thousands of pairs of plastic slippers and half a million items of poor quality manufactured by the production installations of Bat Trang Porcelain Enterprise. Among the goods of poor quality there are vacuum bottles which break easily and towels which are easily torn and are made of smaller and smaller size. In the food industry, liquors of various kinds produced by many localities contain chemical sweeteners and toxic ingredients in still large amounts; fish sauce does not contain the same level of protein as required and has been diluted with water from lakes, ponds, etc.

Why do we have products that do not satisfy the quality standards? Some people think that while there are many difficulties in connection with raw materials and a serious lack of balance between supply and demand, the concern is just to make

goods in large quantities so as to have things to use right away and, for the sake of production installations, not to worry too much about quality standards. The result is that workers can produce more and get higher wages based on what they produce but the goods are of poor quality causing harm to social goods funds and consumers. Recently many production and business installations did not have the brands, technical standard and quality of their goods registered and a number of local mass organizations which do not have productive functions, such as the women's associations, Red Cross, unions, etc., have opened factories and stores to do business, thus making the goods market even more confusing. Meanwhile, quality control in the production and domestic trade sectors is far from strict. Many batches of goods have been found to be of poor quality only after they were shipped out of the factories and made available for distribution and circulation. Sometimes it is impossible to distinguish the goods that have gone through the quality control system of an enterprise from the ones that have not because there are no particular indications or code numbers.

Producers are responsible till the end for the products they make in terms of satisfying the quality standard as specified by the state, sector or enterprise, or in economic contracts. The commercial sector also has a considerable responsibility for ensuring quality of goods and cannot leave goods in warehouses for a long time and fail to inspect on a regular basis warehouses and counters, which will lead to poor quality and deterioration of the stored products. In the job of purchasing goods, control of product quality must be carried out in a strict and regular manner, with no delivery of poor-quality goods and deliberate upgrading of quality. Stores and counters cannot pursue turnovers and sell goods of poor or lower quality at the same prices as the ones of required quality standard. Stores are responsible for maintenance and repair of goods that are under warranty or allow buyers to exchange for other items in the case their quality is too poor.

The quality of goods also depends on wrapping, packing and transportation. The way we organize transportation of fish sauce at the present time does not guarantee quality because along the way bad people can dilute it with water. Or hundreds of tons of laundry detergent which is not packed and lies in the open in the harbor have become poorer in quality and affected by losses. The domestic trade sector once had to sustain a total loss of the fluorescent lights it transported from a far-away location because of inadequate packing -- as the crane lifted the shipment and put it on the ground, the lights became a heap of broken glass.

Public opinion condemns the production and business installations that are dishonest and sloppy and introduce counterfeit and poor-quality goods to the market. The brands and quality standards of the industrial consumer goods made by enterprises, factories and production installations, collective or individual, must be registered to show the sense of responsibility of producers toward consumers. Along with rewards for increases of productivity and output, let us pay attention to proper quality rewards and punishment to encourage producers to maintain and raise the quality of their goods.

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Anh [HOANGF ANH]

Terminated as minister of finance; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Văn Căn [VUX VAWN CAANR]

Terminated as minister of public health; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Dưỡng Quốc Chính [ZUWOWNG QUOOC CHINHS]

Terminated as minister of war invalids and social welfare; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Terminated as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Hữu Dư [TRAANF HUWUX ZUW]

Terminated as minister of light industry; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Appointed minister of war invalids and social welfare; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Appointed chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Terminated as chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Terminated as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; terminated as chairman of the State Planning Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đức Nghi [HOANGF DUWCS NGHIJ]

Appointed minister of supply; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đổng Sĩ Nguyên [DOONGF SIX NGUYEEN]

Terminated as minister of building; appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; appointed minister of communications and transportation; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Phưởng [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

Terminated as minister of home trade; appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Sâm [TRAANF SAAM]

Terminated as minister of supply; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)



Bùi Quang Tao [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Appointed chairman of the Government Inspection Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source.  
(NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Thi [DAWNGJ THIS]

Terminated as minister; terminated as secretary general and chief of cabinet of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Đức Thiện [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

Terminated as minister of communications and transportation; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source.  
(NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

Appointed minister of home trade; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thu [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Appointed minister; appointed secretary general and chief of cabinet of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Chu Tâm Thức [CHU TAAM THUWCS]

Appointed minister of finance; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Nam Trung [TRAANF NAM TRUNG]

Terminated as chairman of the Government Inspection Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source.  
(NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Phan Ngọc Tường [PHAN NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]

Appointed minister of building; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Vu [NGUYEENX CHIS VU]

Appointed minister of light industry; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Hồi Xuân [DAWNGJ HOOIF XUAAN]

Appointed minister of public health; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Mai Văn Bay [MAI VAWN BAYR]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Science and Technology Must Be Relevant to Production" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Apr 82 p 4)

Phạm Văn Bôi [PHAMJ VAWN BOWIF], \*Senior colonel

\*Head of the Political Department, 9th Military Region; his article "Initial Advances in Forging Young Combatants in the 9th Military Region" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN Jan 82 p 7)

Nguyễn Văn Cáp [NGUYEENX VAWN CAPS]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Port of Haiphong; his article "The Port of Haiphong Strives To Achieve and Surpass the 1st Quarter Targets of the 1982 Plan" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Mar 82 p 3)

Lương Kim Chung [LUWOWNG KIM CHUNG]

\*Deputy head of the Mass Physical Education and Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE VHAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Phạm Thị Mai Cường [PHAMJ THIJ MAI CUWOWNG]

\*Head of the Industry and Commerce Tax Department [Cuc Thue cong thuong nghiep], Ministry of Finance; her article "How Does Taxation Policy Stimulate the Development of Handicrafts and Artisan Industry Production?" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 13 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Hùng Cường [NGUYEENX HUNGF CUWOWNGF]

\*Deputy head of the Political Tasks Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Bùi Cao Dũng [BUIF CAO ZUNGX]

\*Deputy head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Hà Bá Đắc [HAJ BAS DAWCS]

\*Deputy head of the Mass Physical Education and Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the District level. [THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4]

Nguyễn Ngọc Đồng [NGUYEENX NGOCJ DOONGF]

\*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Phan Tam Đồng [PHAN TAM DOONGF]

\*Deputy head of the Salt Industry Department; his article "Raising Sea Salt Production in Our Country" appeared in the cited source. (ATAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 49)

Hoàng Đuôm [NOANGF DUWOWMJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Organizing Front Activities in Nghe Tinh Province" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 14 Apr 82 p 2)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Head of the Arts and Culture Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended a conference of the Ministry of Culture to review cultural work during the past year. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Apr 82 p 140)

Đặng Giá [DAWNGJ GIAS]

Vice minister of food industry; his article "The Food Industry in the Service of the Mekong River Development" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 49)

Lê Văn Giao [LEE VAWN GIAO]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ba Vi District, Hanoi; recently he attended a conference on local party history. (HANOI MOI 11 Mar 82 p 1)

Mai Văn Hiến [MAI VAWN HIEENS]

Editor-in-chief of MY THUAT the journal of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; his name appeared on the masthead of the publication. (MY THUAT No 1, Apr 1981 masthead)

Đào Hưởng [DAO F HUWOWNGS]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Hàn Đức Kim [HAN F DUWCS KIM]

\*Deputy head of the Machinery Research Institute, Ministry and Engineering and Metals; his article "A Brief Account on Implementation of State Program 24-03 to Machine Spare Parts" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 49)

Hồng Văn Lĩnh [HOONG F VAWN LINHX]

Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; head of the Hanoi VCP Committee Department for Research in Party History; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi on local party history. (HANOI MOI 11 Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Linh [NGUYEENX LINH]

\*Deputy head of the Science and Education Department, VCP Committee, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Võ Thị Hoàng Mai [VOX THIJ HOANG F MAI]

\*Member of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; \*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 she attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Hoàng Vĩ Nam [NOANG F VIX NAM]

Editor-in-chief of THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI, the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 11, Nov 82 masthead)

Nguyễn Tam Ngô [NGUYEENX TAM NGOO]

\*Deputy head of the Civil Proselytizing Department [of the VCP Central Committee?]; on 20 Jan 82 he attended a conference of the Vietnam General Trade Union Confederation. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 45)

Khương Công Nhân [KHUOWNG COONG NHAANJ]

\*Deputy head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đoàn Đình Nhuyên [DOANF DINHF NHUYEEN]

\*Head of the Cadre and Organization Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Lương Hồng Phúc [LUWOWNG HOONGF PHUCS]

\*Head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Hai Hung Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phùng [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUNGF]

Deputy head of the Department for Research in Party History of the VCP Central Committee; on 20 May 82 he was the scheduled speaker at the Doan Ket Club in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 20 Mar 82 p 4)

Chu Quang [CHU QUANG]

\*Deputy director of the Sports and Physical Education Service, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đình Quang [DINHF QUANG]

President of the College of Motion Pictures and Theater; his comments on the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 26 Mar 82 p 3)

Lê Nguyễn Thành [LEE NGUYEEN THANHF]

\*Head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Thanh Hoa Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đoàn Thế Thiêm [DOANG THEES THIEEM]

\*Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đinh Văn Thọ [DINH VAWN THOJ]

\*Deputy head of the Plans and Finance Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Mai Trọng Thưởng [MAI TRONGJ THUWOWNGF]

\*Chief of cabinet of the Ministry of Culture; recently he attended a conference organized by his ministry to review cultural accomplishments in the past year. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Apr 82 p 140)

Trần Văn Toán [TRAANF VAWN TOANS]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Lê Thế Trung [LEE THEES TRUNG]

\*Deputy head of the Military Medicine Academy; his article "Protect and Restore the Living Environment" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Apr 82 p 5)

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